

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.1630, 9.8873,
-7.5994)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.1630, 9.8873, -7.5994)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.1663, 9.8549,
-7.5937)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	301733
RGB	48, 23, 51
RGB Percent	19%, 9%, 20%
CMY	0.8118, 0.9098, 0.8000
CMYK	0.06, 0.55, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	294°, 38%, 15%
HSV	294°, 55%, 20%
XYZ	2.1229, 1.4802, 3.3058
YIQ	33.6670, 5.9120, 14.0080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

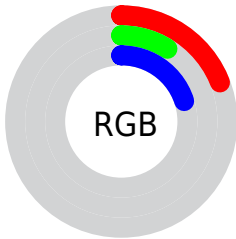
Format	Color
RYB	48, 23, 51
Decimal	3151667
CIELab	12.48, 18.04, -13.29
CIElCh	12, 22.407, 323.634
Yxy	1.4803, 0.3073, 0.2143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281341747 (0xFF301733)
YUV	33.6670, 8.5452, 12.5700
Hunter-Lab	12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937

Details

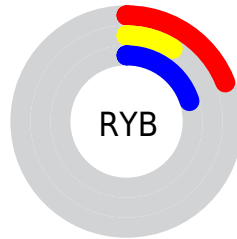
The HunterLab color **12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **16.2763, -9.1320, 6.9164**, and the grayscale version is **12.5153, -0.6678, 0.6800**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.0722, 11.5105, -8.4236**, and **0.4681, 1.2698, -3.3263** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.3297, 11.7711, -9.2028**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.1000, 7.8708, -5.9653**.

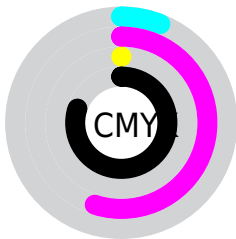
Distribution



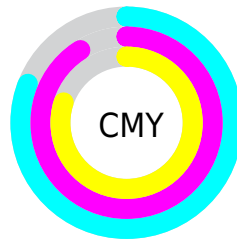
- Red (19%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

12.1663, 9.8549,
-7.5937

12.1663, 9.8549,
-7.5937

103.2265, 13.7128,
-8.2478

5.2418, 14.7192,
-10.5014

27.0199, 11.4858,
-8.2389

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

35.7969, 12.0852,
-8.4433

0.0000, NaN, NaN

45.3604, 12.5699,
-8.5704

0.0000, NaN, NaN

55.6503, 12.9555,
-8.6265

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

66.6185, 13.2541,
-8.6174

0.0000, NaN, NaN

78.2255, 13.4750,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-8.5483

90.4377, 13.6259,
-8.4238

12.1663, 9.8549,
-7.5937

12.1663, 9.8549,
-7.5937

11.3297, 11.7711,
-9.2028

13.1000, 7.8708,
-5.9653

10.6017, 13.5547,
-10.7457

14.1182, 5.8663,
-4.3507

9.9773, 15.1756,
-12.1982

15.2105, 3.8704,
-2.7680

9.3383, 16.9975,
-13.8337

16.3675, 1.9003,
-1.2265

8.9952, 18.0617,
-14.7848

17.5814, -0.0357,
0.2709

■ 18.8454, -1.9348,
1.7249

■ 20.1539, -3.7972,
3.1383

■ 21.5022, -5.6253,
4.5149

■ 22.8863, -7.4220,
5.8587

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



12.1666, 4.2208, -13.8789



12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937



12.1666, 12.7436, -0.5913

Triad

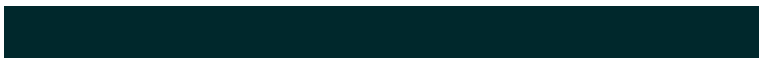
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



12.1666, 9.8545, -7.5933



12.1666, 0.6290, 8.5166



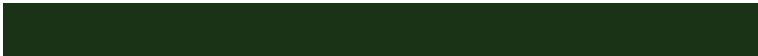
12.1666, -9.3744, -4.4845

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937



16.2763, -9.1320, 6.9164

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



12.1666, -9.9980, 1.7952



12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937



12.1666, -4.8574, 8.1784

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



12.1666, 9.8545, -7.5933



12.1666, 6.8033, 7.3318



12.1666, -8.4789, 5.7111



12.1666, -6.6524, -11.5662

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937



12.1666, 12.3976, 2.9338



12.1666, -8.4789, 5.7111



12.1666, -9.8214, -2.1544

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



12.1666, 9.8545, -7.5933



20.7963, 2.9377, -1.9612



10.8255, 2.9244, -10.4319



10.9657, 1.5758, -1.0547



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



12.1666, 9.8545, -7.5933



14.1537, 16.2432, -12.7802



12.1313, 9.0699, -2.2942



9.4485, 0.3325, -0.1223



15.5479, 31.2922, -26.1228



40.5014, 81.6967, -69.4624

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



11.7951, 7.4786, 2.4862



13.5781, 12.5862, 3.9981



16.3212, -8.6340, 4.4810



9.4162, 0.1209, 0.6261



14.6874, 25.2953, 8.3847



38.4398, 65.9926, 23.5733

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

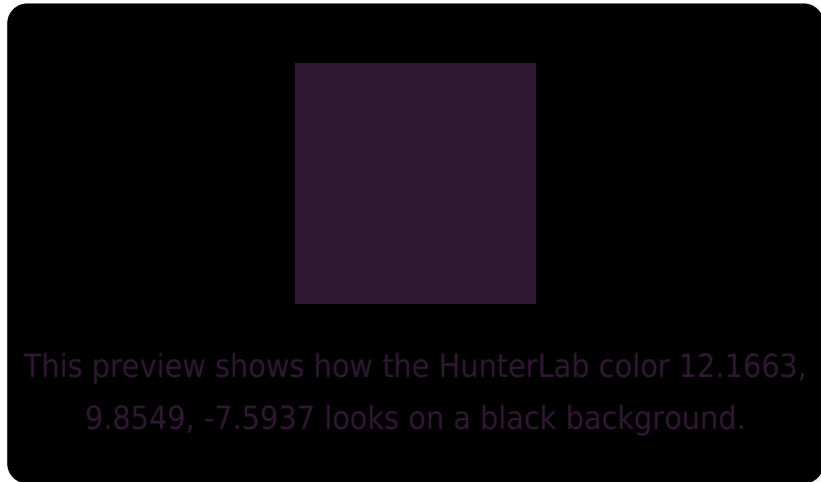
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

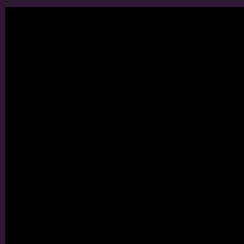
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937.

-7.5937.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937

Protanopia

12.2373, 1.8418, -12.4743

Deuteranopia

12.3656, 0.3629, -6.3063



Tritanopia

12.1743, 4.0865, 1.5914

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937

Protanomaly

12.0011, 4.1135, -11.0167

Deuteranomaly

12.0379, 3.7677, -7.3790

Tritanomaly

12.0813, 6.1317, -1.4474

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

12.3007, 2.9104, -2.0455

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(48, 23, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 23, 51)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 23, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 23, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(48, 23, 51) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 23, 51) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 23, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 23, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 23, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 23, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.1663, 9.8549, -7.5937 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 23, 51) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 23,  
51) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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